

KOZLOV, N.S.; KISELEV, B.I.; PASTERNAK, V.Sh.

Preparation of 2-phenylbenzoxazole from aromatic nitro
compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2811 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Permskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

KOZLOV, N.S.; PASTERNAK, V.Sh.; KISELEV, B.I.

Catalyzed synthesis of benzoxazoles based on aromatic nitro compounds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 7 no.4: 610-612 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Permskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

KISELEV, B.K., otv.red.; SHINYAKOV, M.I., red.; SEPP, A., tekhn.red.

[Sintering finely pulverized concentrates of Krivoy Rog iron-bearing rock] Aglomeratsiia tonkoizmel'chenykh kontsentratorov zhelezistykh porod Krivogo Roga. Leningrad, Izd-Biuro tekhn. inform. In-ta mekhanobr, 1956. 60 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii i projektnyi institut mekhanicheskoi obrabotki poleznykh iskopaemykh. Trudy, no.97) (MIRA 13:6)
(Sintering) (Krivoy Rog--Iron ores)

KISELEV, B.K.

137-1958-1-128

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kiselev, B. K.

TITLE: Starting and Adjusting the Nr 2 Sintering Plant at the Anshan¹ Iron and Steel Works (Pusk i regulirovka aglomeratornoy fabriki Nr 2 na An'shan'skom metallurgicheskom kombinat)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 100, pp 66-86

ABSTRACT: The sintering plant and its process technology, technical indices of the sintering procedure, shortcomings in the plan, the construction job, and operation of the plant, and means of eliminating them, are described. Subsequent plans should provide for air cooling the scrap and the clinker to 100-150° in the sintering machines, and this will require them to be lengthened accordingly.

A. Sh.

Card .. /1

1. Sintering plants--Operation

KISELEV, B.K., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Agglomeration of
fine ^{by} pulverized concentrates of ferrous rock of Kri^{vo} Rog
and ~~ores~~ ores of Northeast China." Len 1958, 28 pp (Min of
Higher ^{Planning} Education USSR. All-Union Sci Res and ~~Project~~ Inst
of Mechanical Treatment of ~~Heavy~~ Minerals "Mekhanobr"^g,
200 copies. Mimeographed (KL, 42-58, 115)

KISELEV, B.K.

Production of high-grade building materials by the agglomeration
method. Obog. rud 3 no.1:41-49 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Building materials) (Sintering) (Keramsit)

KISELEV, B.K.

Conference on the direct process of iron production from
ores. Obog.rud 3 no.5:47 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Iron--Metallurgy)

KISELEV, B.K.

Sintering of finely crushed iron ore concentrates. Trudy
Mekhandr. no. 122:247-264 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sintering) (Iron ores)

S/137/62/000/004/012/201
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Kiselev, B. K.

TITLE: A scientific-coordination Conference on the problem of direct iron production, Moscow, May 1961

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 16, abstract 4V119 ("Obogashcheniye rud", 1961, no. 5(35), 54 - 55)

TEXT: This is brief information on a Conference, convened in Moscow in May 1961, which was attended by about 520 persons. The Conference heard 29 reports and 30 communications. Some reports are briefly characterized. In the decisions taken recommendations are given as to the introduction of methods developed, and basic trends of further studies are pointed out.

A. Pokhvisnev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KISILEV, B.K.

Scientific Coordination Conference on the Direct Production of
Iron. Obog. rud. 6 no. 5:54-55 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Iron—Metallurgy)

KISELEV, B.M.; LUSKINOVICH, N.V., redaktor; DOBRYNINA, A.Ya., redaktor;
RENNIKOVA, L.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Leading linemen] *Peredovye lineishchiki*. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po voprosam aviatsii i radio, 1955. 19 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Telecommunication--Employees)

ZAGRETSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich; KHARCHENKO, Konstantin Simonovich;
KISELEV, B.M., retsenzent; KABANOV, N.N., red.; CHFAS,
M.A., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes of high-precision machining] Tekhnologiya slozhnykh lekal'nykh rabot. Moskva, Mashgis, 1963.
166 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Machine-shop practice)

KISELEV, B. M.

Kiselev, B. M. Calculation of one-dimensional gas flows.
Appl. Math. Mech. [Akad. Nauk SSSR. Prikl. Mat.
Mech.] 11, 177-192 (1947). (Russian. English sum-
mary)

[The author's name is misprinted Kiselev in the title of the summary.] A one-dimensional analysis is provided of the steady flow of a gas through a channel. Most of the results obtained having a general character are well known (e.g., the discontinuities in state variables associated with a shock in a tube are given). The flow of a mixture of two gases through an ejector is considered in some detail.

G. F. Carrier (Providence R. I.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 10. No. 1

SMN 822

*Applied Mechanics
Reviews*

KISELEV, B.M.

Compressible Flow, Gas Dynamics

1991. B. M. Kiselev, Calculation of one-dimensional gas flow,
Hikoyro. Air Mat. Comm. Dayton (transl. from Russian), tech.
Rep. no. F-TS-1204-1A, 25 pp (Jan. 1949).
See Rev. 1, 601.

1950

KISELEV, D.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

823

Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskii institut

Sbornik teoreticheskikh rabot po aerodinamike (Collection of Theoretical Papers in Aerodynamics) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957. 509 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ushakov, B.A.

PURPOSE: This collection assembles a number of scientific reports, on theoretical aerodynamics, first printed in various publications between 1947 and 1952, and intended for research workers in advanced aerodynamics.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 26 papers on theoretical aerodynamics, published by the Tsentral'nyy Aero-gidrodinamicheskii Institut imeni Professora N.Ye. Zhukovskogo (Central Aero-hydrodynamic Institute imeni Professor N.Ye. Zhukovskiy), first

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Collection of Theoretical Papers (Cont.) 823

printed for limited distribution in various publications during the period 1947 to 1952. These papers were of course completed a considerable time prior to the date of publication. The papers presented in this collection may be divided into several groups. The reports of the first group deal with methods of solution of two-dimensional subsonic problems for the case of adiabatic gas flow (A.A. Nikol'skiy, B.M. Kiselev) and present several exact solutions of the equation of three-dimensional gas flows (A.A. Nikol'skiy). The reports of the second group are concerned with the study of supersonic gas flow around bodies of revolution. Ducted bodies having minimum drag are considered (A.A. Nikol'skiy); the relationship between the shock-wave curvature and the surface of the ducted body is studied (A.A. Dorodnitsyn). The characteristics of supersonic flow near sharp trailing edges are described (A.A. Nikol'skiy), a general analysis of several cases of axially symmetrical flows is made (A.A. Dorodnitsyn), and a specific calculation in the neighborhood of the break in the

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Collection of Theoretical Papers (Cont.) 823

papers on supersonic flow around cruciform wings and ailerons (V.M. Shurygin). In the reports of the sixth group general problems are treated which are associated with the theory of compressors (L.A. Simonov); supersonic flow around a cascade is considered by V.V. Keldysh, and the total-pressure losses in the pressure discontinuities ahead of the cascade are discussed by G.I. Tenganov.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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Nikol'skiy, A.A. Variational Equations of Two-dimensional
Adiabatic Gas Flows

5

The report, first published in 1948, gives a method of investigating two-dimensional adiabatic gas flows in the vicinity of given flows. The variational equations of motion of a gas in the flow plane and the subsequent transformation to the

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KISELEV, B. M.

"Flow past a body of a given shape of a plane sub-sonic gas flow."

In 1948 I. M. Yuryev presented an improved version of an earlier published approximate method for calculating the flow profiles in presence of circulation. A feature of this and earlier published methods is that the flow profile of the body is somewhat distorted. In spite of the fact that this distortion is only slight, it must be taken into consideration at higher speeds. In this paper an approximate method is given which permits calculating the non-distorted profile. The approximation consists in the fact that a certain function of the speed coefficient is substituted by an approximate function which is approximately equivalent with the accurate function. Otherwise the method is that of successive approximations. Calculations show that in approximation a simple formula is given for calculating the speed of the flow.
(First published in 1952)

Symposium of Theoretical Work on Aerodynamics, Oborongiz, 1957, 3,000 copies,
Central Aero-Hydrodynamics Inst. imeni Prof. N. Ye. Zhukovskiy.

KISELEV, B. M., YELISEYEV, S. N. (Moscow)

"An Exact Solution of the General Problem of Optimum Axisymmetric Shapes
in Flows with Detached Shocks."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

SHKURENKO, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; RAKULIN, A.B., inzh.; SPEKTOR, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHARIN, V.A., inzh.; PETUKHOV, P.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk; GURIN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KISELEV, B.N., inzh.

[Vibration method of working frozen ground] Vibrometod raz-rabotki merzlykh gruntov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 182 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra pod'yemno-transportnykh mashin Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S.M. Kirova (for Gurin, Kiselev).

PETUKHOV, P.Z., doktor tekhn.nauk; GURIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUBERMAN, F.S.;
MAKEYEV, A.V.; KISELEV, B.N.

Vibratory percussion ripper. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.
inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform 17 no.11:57-58 N '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

KISELEV, B.N.

Some regularities in the static introduction of a wedge into
frozen ground. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.128:34-39 '63.

Dynamic introduction of a wedge into frozen ground. Ibid.:40-43
(MIRA 17:2)

PETUKHOV, P.Z., prof.; SHAMANOV, P.M., inzh.; GURIN, M.A., inzh.;
KISELEV, B.N.

Machine for working frozen ground. Mekh.stroi. 19 no.11:16-17
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Frozen ground) (Earthwork)

KISELEV, B.P.

Determination of the relative difference in the mobilities of
radium and barium ions. Radiokhimiia 1 no.3:360-363 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Radium) (Barium)
(Ions--Migration and velocity)

S/186/60/002/001/007/022

A057/A129

AUTHORS: Konstantinov, B.P.; Kiselev, B.P.; Skrebtsov, G.P.

TITLE: Separation of radium and barium in the exchange between amalgam and solution

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 44 - 49

TEXT: In the present investigation the separation of radium from barium by means of ion exchange between barium amalgam and solution containing radium and barium salts was studied and the separation factor α was determined. Various methods concerning the separation of Ra and Ba have been already published. The statements given by N.B. Miller and V.A. Pleskov [Ref. 9: Tr.soveshch. po elektrokhemii (Proceedings of the Conference of Electrochemistry), 165, Izd. AN SSSR (Ed. AS USSR)] on the kinetics of the ion exchange with different amalgam electrodes, and the values obtained for the exchange current have to be verified in connection with the effect of mixing (especially of the mercury phase) on ion exchange kinetics. The present experiments were carried out in an exchange cell containing a mixer in the form of an Archimedian screw. The duration of experiments varied from 1 to 25 min. At the end of the experiment radium was determined

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Separation of radium and barium in the exchange....

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by radiometry and barium by gravimetry in the solution, as well as in the dissolved amalgam (in 0.5 N HCl). The dependence of α and the concentration of Ra in the amalgam and in solution on the duration of the ion exchange is presented in Figure 2. It can be seen that equilibrium is reached in 15 min. The separation factor with 0.2 N barium in amalgam, 1 N BaCl₂ solution and a relative Ra content of 10⁻³ at a stirring rate of 4,200 rpm was $\alpha = 57 \pm 4$. Further experiments with varying concentration of Ba-amalgam (0.2 - 0.4 N) and varying BaCl₂ concentration (1 - 3 N) demonstrated that α does not change considerably, remaining approximately $\alpha = 50$ (52 ± 5). Experiments with barium hydroxide solutions and 10⁻³% radium concentration in the initial solution indicated the same value for $\alpha = 50$. Even by changing the relative concentration of radium from 10⁻³% to 10%, no change in the separation factor could be observed. With increasing temperature decreases and the following values were determined:

t°C	12	25	35	40	50
α	44 \pm 9	39 \pm 8	35 \pm 7	21 \pm 4	17 \pm 3.5

Studying the exchange kinetics the authors determined the density of the exchange current and observed a linear increase with the stirring rate. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Sviet-bloc. The English-language reference reads: J. Kendall et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 48, 3114

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S/186/60/002/001/008/022
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Konstantinov, B.P.; Kiselev, B.P.; Skrebtsov, G.P.

TITLE: Electrolytic separation of radium and barium with a mercury electrode

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1960, 50 - 56

TEXT: In the present paper the effect of current density, temperature, and anion concentration in the solution on the separation factor α of radium and barium in electrolysis on a mercury cathode was investigated. The prevalent method for radium and barium separation is fractional crystallization developed by M. Curie. The present investigations were carried out in a glass electrolyzer varying the ratio between radium and barium from 10^{-7} to 10^{-10} . In the discussion concerning the dependence of the separation factor on current density a theoretical consideration by B.P. Konstantinov is presented. The separation effect on the mercury cathode is controlled by processes occurring in the diffusion layer, i.e., in a thin layer on the boundary with the mercury surface. The flowing is laminar in this layer and its thickness depends on hydrodynamic conditions. Konstantinov derives an equation for the determination of the change in the concen-

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Electrolytic separation of radium and barium....

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A057/A129

tration of the investigated cation in the diffusion layer and demonstrates finally, presenting a formula for the effective separation factor, that the latter is different from the true separation factor and depends on the current density. The experimental data indicate that with a change in current density from 2 to 10 ka/m² the separation factor increases from 4 to 8 while decreasing current density from 2 to 80 ka/m² effects an increase in the separation factor to 30. The experimental and theoretical curves obtained from the formula for the effective separation factor are in good agreement. The effect of relative concentration on the separation factor was investigated with concentrations Ra/Ba = 10⁻⁷, 10⁻⁴ or 10⁻¹%, and it was found that the separation factor increases with concentration. The temperature effect was studied in 2.3 N BaCl₂ solutions with a relative Ra content of 10⁻⁴% and a current density of 1.1 ka/m². No effect of the temperature was observed, since at 15, 37 and 58°C the separation factor was $\alpha = 14.5 \pm 2$. The effect of the anion on the separation of Ra from Ba was investigated in 0.5 N barium hydroxide solutions with a relative content of 10⁻⁴% Ra. No considerable effect was observed, since the experimental data are similar to those obtained in chloride solutions (Fig. 6). There are 6 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J. Kendall, W. West, and E.T. Jett, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 48,

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84232
S/089/60/009/004/012/020
B006/B070

21,3200

AUTHOR:

Kiselev, B. P.

TITLE:

Separation of Boron Isotopes¹⁹ by Chemical Exchange

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 312 - 313

TEXT: The present "Letter to the Editor" briefly discusses the two most important methods of separating B¹⁰ and B¹¹: 1) The rectification, where BF₃, BCl₃, and BBr₃ are used. The separation factor α is theoretically 1.013 (BCl₃), but is experimentally found to be almost one order of magnitude lower. The temperature dependence of α is investigated, and it is found that above 61.7°C B¹¹ is more volatile than B¹⁰, and below this temperature B¹⁰ is more volatile than B¹¹. 2) The method of isotope exchange between gaseous BF₃ and the liquid complex compound of anisole with boron fluoride. Here, B¹⁰ is concentrated in the liquid phase, and the separation factor is 1.013 ± 0.005 . The following exchange between

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Separation of Boron Isotopes by Chemical Exchange

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the gas molecule BF_3 and the ion BF_4^- is also suggested:

$\text{B}^{10}\text{F}_4^- + \text{B}^{11}\text{F}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{B}^{11}\text{F}_4^- + \text{B}^{10}\text{F}_3$. Here, B^{10} is concentrated in the gaseous phase. Some experimental data are collected in a table. The isotope analysis was carried out by means of an MC-2M (MS-2M) mass spectrometer.

Stage of Concentration	$\text{B}^{11}/\text{B}^{10}$	a
Initial	4.49 ± 0.02	
1st stage	4.35 ± 0.02	1.031 ± 0.008
Initial	4.45 ± 0.02	
1st stage	4.33 ± 0.02	1.028 ± 0.008
Initial	4.60 ± 0.03	
2nd stage	4.39 ± 0.04	1.025 ± 0.01
Initial	4.63 ± 0.03	
2nd stage	4.38 ± 0.02	1.028 ± 0.008

From this the mean value of a is found to be 1.028 ± 0.008 . The experiments were performed at 20 - 30°C. The author thanks B. P. Konstantinov for suggesting the topic and for advice, and Yu. P. Batakov, O.N. Shuvalov, and Yu. G. Basargin for assistance. There are 1 table and 5 references:

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Separation of Boron Isotopes by Chemical
Exchange

4 Soviet and 1 British.

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1960

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S/089/60/009/004/012/020
B006/B070

X

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KISELEV, B.P.; BALASHOV, V.L.; KOLCHIN, A.A.; LEBEDEV, V.V.

Separation of barium and strontium by the exchange method in
the system amalgam - solutions. Radiokhimiia 6 no. 1:114-
117 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KISELEV, B.P.; BALASHOV, V.I.

Temperature dependence of the separation coefficient of strontium
and barium in amalgam exchange. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2:244 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

L 58912-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJF(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5017783

UR/0080/65/038/007/1616/1619
669.791.5+546.32'33

AUTHOR: Salashov, V. L.; Kiselev, B. P.

TITLE: Determination of the activity coefficients of sodium and potassium in amalgams

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 7, 1965, 1616-1619

TOPIC TAGS: sodium, potassium, sodium amalgam, potassium amalgam, sodium activity coefficient, potassium activity coefficient, activity coefficient determination

ABSTRACT: A method of determining the activity coefficients of potassium and sodium in amalgams by direct measurement of the potential difference of two amalgams of the same metal is described. Potassium and sodium amalgams were prepared by the electrolysis of pure chlorides on a mercury cathode. The potentials of sodium amalgams were measured relative to a 0.041-n sodium amalgam and then computed for the lowest concentration (0.048 n). The potentials of potassium amalgams were measured relative to a 0.44-n potassium amalgam and then computed for the lowest concentration (0.049 n). The measurements were made in the 0-60°C range with an accuracy of ± 0.1 mv. Results of the measurements showed that as the amalgam concentration increased from 0 to

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1.13 n, the activity coefficient of sodium increased from 1.0 to 2.2 at 15C. The activity coefficient of potassium increased from 1.0 to 5.4 at 15C with the amalgam concentration increasing from 0 to 1.08 n. The activity coefficients of sodium and potassium increased linearly in the 0—1.0-n region of amalgam concentration. The difference of potentials also changed linearly with temperature. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, and 1 formula. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 009

ATD PRESS: 4051

Card 2/2

BALASHOV, V.L.; KISELEV, B.P.

Determination of the activity coefficients of potassium and sodium in amalgams. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.7:1616-1619 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni Ioffe AN SSSR.

KISELEV, D.; ROGULIN, A.; ZABRODIN, M.

Currency circulation in economic regions of the Russian
Federation. Den. i kred. 17 no. 9:3-8 8 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Money)

KISELEV, D. A.

KISELEV, D. A. "The Selection of Winter Wheat in Ul'yanov Oblast."
Min Higher Education USSR. Saratov Agricultural
Inst. Saratov, 1955. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE
CANDIDATE IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE).

Knizhnaya Letopis'.
No. 27, July 2, 1955.

KISELEV, Dmitriy Alekseyevich

[Machinist's handbook on the pump-compressor unit of a
liquefied gas distribution station] Pamiatka dlia ma-
shinista nasosno-kompressornogo tsekha gazorazdatochnoi
stantsii szhizhennogo gaza. Moskva, Stroiizdat,
1964. 38 p. (MIRA 18:1)

L 26753-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH

ACC NR: AP6011470

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0279/0283

AUTHOR: Kiselev, D. F.; Osipova, L. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Measurement of the polarization of the Raman scattering lines of α quartz

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 279-283

TOPIC TAGS: quartz, Raman scattering, light polarization, line intensity depolarization

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to obtain experimentally quantitative data on the true values of the degree of depolarization in the form of a Raman-scattering tensor for all the lines belonging to class E. The procedure employed was described in an earlier paper (Kristallografiya, v. 11, 1965). The fundamental lines of class E were recorded photoelectrically and the absolute values of the Raman-scattering tensor components and the true values of the degree of depolarization for all fundamental orientations of the crystal were determined for the measured lines. To be able to reduce the values of the tensor components and their squares to a single scale, the entire spectrum of the α quartz was plotted under rigorously fixed conditions -- constant slit width, constant photomultiplier voltage, constant amplifier gain, constant scanning rate, and constant advance of the chart. Once all the components were obtained with a single scale, it was easy to obtain the true intensities of all the Raman lines at different crystal orientations. It is concluded on the

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UDC: 548.0: 535.5

L 26753-66

ACC NR: AF6011470

basis of the results that all the Raman lines can be broken up into two groups with respect to symmetry and the magnitude of the Raman tensor components. The lines belonging to the different groups are identified. Possible inaccuracies in the procedure are briefly discussed. The authors thank Professor V. G. Zubov for continuous interest and guidance. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

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L 36954-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH

ACC NR: AP6018768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/003/0401/0409

AUTHOR: Kiselev, D. F.; Osipova, L. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Polarization measurements in the spectrum of combined dispersion alpha-quartz 5

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 401-409

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, spectrum analysis, quartz

ABSTRACT: A photoelectric method was used to measure the polarization of the principal lines of Class A in the spectrum of combination dispersed α -quartz. Formulas are derived which, from the observed intensities of the combined lines, taken with different irradiation geometries, make it possible to calculate the true values of the intensities of the polarized components of the dispersed light, the degree of depolarization, and the components of the tensor of the combination dispersion. On a relative scale, determinations were made of the components of the tensor of the combination dispersion for the 206, 357, and 466 cm^{-1} lines of α -quartz. Experimental results are

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UDC: 548.0:537.375

L 36954-66

ACC NR: AP6018768

2

exhibited in tabular form. "In conclusion, the authors consider it their duty to express their deep indebtedness to Professor V. G. Zubov for his constant interest and his direction of the work. The authors also express their thanks to Ye. G. Yefimova for her aid in obtaining the experimental results." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 015

Card 2/2 *ll*

KISELEV, Dmitriy Konstantinovich, inzh.-konstruktor; KHVOSTOVA, D.M.,
red.; GOLICHENKOVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Research of a designer; notes of an inventor] Poiaki
konstruktora; zapiski izobretatelia. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS,
1960. 189 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Technological innovations)

KISELEV, D., izobretatel', laureat Stalinskoy premii.

That is everybody's business. Izobr.i rats. no.7:
44-45 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Technological innovations)

L 23475-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6013979

SOURCE CODE: UR/02 5/000/002/0005/0007

AUTHOR: Kiselev, D. P. (Chief designer); Solodukhin, I. A. (Chief engineer);
Mironov, A. A. (Chief); Gol'dberg, G. S. (Chief engineer)

ORG: [Kiselev] Lightweight Concrete Department, Bureau of Installation, NIIZHB
(Sektor legkikh betonov Byuro vnedreniya NIIZHB); [Solodukhin] Bureau of Installation,
NIIZHB (Byuro vnedreniya NIIZHB); [Mironov] Department of Economic Research, NIIZHB
(Otdel ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy NIIZHB)

TITLE: Industrial manufacture of protective structures made of air-entrained concrete

SOURCE: Stroitel'nyye materialy, no. 2, 1965, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, concrete, heat insulation, centrifugal pump

ABSTRACT: The article describes the efforts made by the Scientific Research Institute of Reinforced Concrete and other agencies to make practical use of steam-cured, porous-clay, air-entrained concrete as heat insulation panels for building faces, roofs, etc. Most local clays expand insufficiently under heat and therefore form a rather heavy aggregate, 500 to 700 kg/m³, yielding concrete weighing 1200 to 1400 kg/m³, which is 300 to 400 kg too heavy for standard structures.

The Institute has developed a lightweight insulating material using expanded clay aggregate and foam, but no sand. This material has been extensively reported in the literature. Such light-weight concrete can be rather easily prepared, using standard centrifugal pumps to produce the foam.

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.973.2-411

L 23475-66

ACC NR: AP6013979

Initially, bearing wall panels were successfully made by this technique and used for six five-story buildings. Panel thickness in another case was decreased by 20% and weight by 30%. Since then, 18 5-story apartment houses of 80 units each have been built with such prefab foam concrete panels.

The somewhat greater use of cement is repaid several times by the savings in aggregate and sand. Monolithic panels are used instead of double-layered structures. Savings and costs are discussed, and several building agencies switching to the new panels are mentioned. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *lo*

KISELEV, D.P.; SOLODUKHIN, I.A.; MIRONOV, A.A.; GOL'DBERG, G.S.

Industrial production of enclosing elements made of expanded clay foam concrete. Stroil. mat. 11 no.2:5-7 F '65.

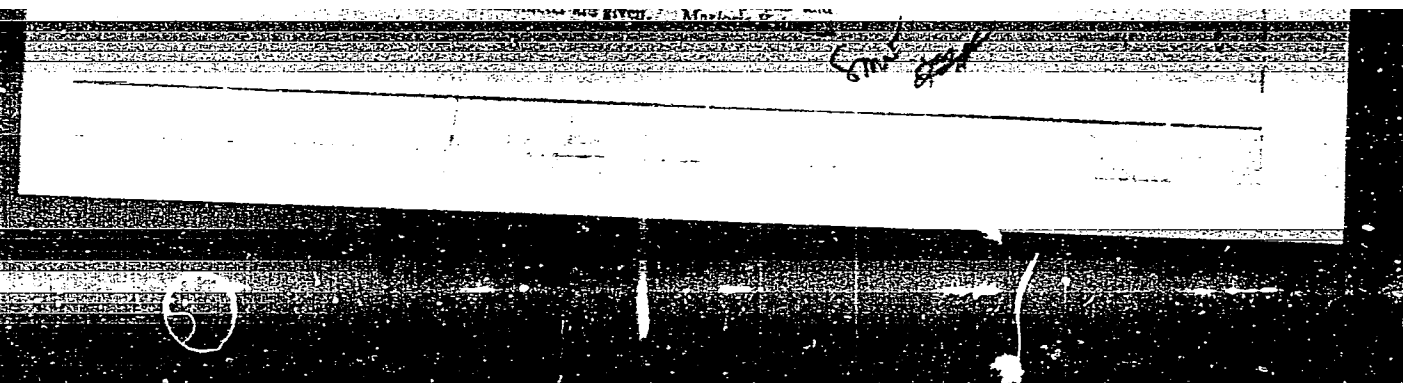
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor sektora legkikh betonov Byuro vnedreniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona (for Kiselev). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Byuro vnedreniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona (for Solodukhin). 3. Glavnyy inzh. domostroitel'nogo kombinata tresta No.18 g. Izhevsk (for Gol'dberg).

~~✓~~ Electropneumatic differential manometers with high pressure D. V. Kiselev Inform Nauch Tekhn Spill. Nauch Inform Nauch Tekhn No. 3-22 49 Prikl Zhur. Fiz 1955 No. 7 408
with a working coil supplies of a differential manometer

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810002-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810002-9"

KISELEV, E.I.

Mechanical control of cylindrical grinding machines. Trakt.i sel'-
khozmaah. 31 no.8:46 Ag. '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Stalingradskiy traktorny zavod.
(Grinding machines)

KISELEV, F.

Moving Pictures, Documentary

Volga-Don Canal. Kinomekhanik no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

KISALEV, F. A.

PA5/49T92

USSR/Medicine - Reptiles
Medicine - Biology

May 48

"Discovery of the Ophisaurus Apodus (Pall.) on the
Kerch Peninsula," F. A. Kisalev, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

"Priroda" No 5

Kisalev encountered large specimen of subject-type
lizard near village of Lyakhovka. In the past, the
reptile was probably widely distributed throughout
the Crimea.

5/49T92

KISELEV, F. D.

"Case of infectious paraplegia in horses," Nauch. prakt. raboty voyen-vet. s luzhby, Moscow, 1948, p. 61-65

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

KISELEV, Fodor Fodorovich, agronom; SELEZNEV, N.G., red.; FULIN, L.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Good cultivation practices are indispensable] Vysokaya agro-
tekhnika - nepremennoe uslovie. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1960. 11 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Sugar beets)

KISELEV, F. I.

KISELEV, F. I. "Studies of the process of growth of the cedars of the Far East",
(An examination of a permanent test area), Sbornik rabot (Dal'nevost. nauch.-issled.
in-t les. khoz-va i lesoksploatatsii), Issue 1, 1948, p. 151-58.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

KISELEV, F. I.

Forests and Forestry - Experimental Areas

Growth of cedar and deciduous stands in the Maykhe Experimental Forest, Les. khoz. 6, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KISELEV, F. I.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Management.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20147

Author : Kiselev, F.I.

Inst :

Title : The Process of Growth in the Cedar and Broad Leaved Forests of the Far East.

Orig Pub : Sb. rabot po lesn. kh-vu. M.-L., Gorlesbumizdat, 1957, 12-18.

Abstract : It is noted that growth process tables of mixed woods of different ages may be composed most accurately according to data stemming from permanent experimental areas. Data is presented from four permanent experimental areas located at the Maykhinskiy Experimental Forest. The composition of the tree stand in the tests was most diverse. The plantings were two-storied, with cedar being found on both stories, its share in the first story in a ratio of 5-7, and in the second not more than 3.

Card 1/2

AMBAT'YELLO, G.P.; BRAVERMAN, I.B.; KISELEV, F.I.; SPIRIDONOV, Ye. Ye.

Methods and some results of the use of anesthesia for the prevention and treatment of traumatic shock under work conditions of the antishock teams of the first medical aid station of the city of Moscow. Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif. 9:249-254 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Stantsiya skoroy meditsinskoy pomoshchi Moskvy.

TIKHOMENKO, T.I.; PEREVERTAYLO, G.A.; DOBROV, Ye.N.; KISELEV, F.L.

Mechanism of the thermal denaturation of deoxyribonucleic acid.
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:237-240 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut virusologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.N.Belozerskim.

(Nucleic acids)

KISELEV, N.A.; TIKHONENKO, T.I.; KAPTANOVA, A.S.; KISELEV, F.I.

Study of the S_{ϕ} -phage and its nucleic acid by electron microscopy. Biokhimiia 28 no.6:1065-1069 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., and Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

BUKRINSKAYA, A.G.; SMIRNOV, Yu.A.; TIKHONENKO, T.I.; KISELEV, F.L.

Purification and concentration of Sendai virus by chromatography on TEAE-cellulose. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 9 no.1: 92 Ja '65

1. The Ivanovsky Institute of Virology, U.S.S.R., Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29708

Author : Kiselev, F.M., Abyzov, I.G.

Inst : -

Title : Corn in the South West of the Tatar ASSR.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR, Ser. biol. n., 1956 (1957),
vyp. 4, 27-34.

Abstract : The results of a generalization of the work of the foremost people in agriculture. The best soils for corn are ordinary and leached chernozems, dark grays, the brown-grays and bottom land soils with a high humus content and absorptive bases; the best preceding crops are winter rye, potatoes and a cover of perennial grasses. During the damp spring of 1955 the most effective pre-sowing working of the soil was the spring replowing of the land tilled in the fall; the best time for sowing is after the 20 May.

Card 1/1

Kazan Affil AS USSR

- 34 -

MYASNIKOV, A.M., st. inzh.; LIKHOLET, S.F., st. inzh.; BIZHAN, B., inzh.; KOMISSAROV, G.S.; KISELEV, F.S., inzh.; TUPIKOV, V.I., st. inzh.; KARPOVA, Z.A., st. inzh.; KLETSEL', M.M., inzh.; MATSKEVICH, A.V., inzh.; PUSTOVOYTOVA, K.S., red.; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; IVANOVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Lenin-grad, Gidrometeoizdat. 1960. Vol.2. No.7-9. Pod red. K.S. Pustovoitovoi. 1962. 418 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gidrologicheskaya stantsiya Severo-Kavkazskogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Serafimovich (for Myashnikov).
2. Gidrologicheskaya stantsiya Severo-Kavkazskogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Kalach-na-Donu (for Likholet).
3. Gidrologicheskaya stantsiya Ryzdorskaya Severo-Kavkazskogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (for Bizhan).
4. Nachal'nik gidrologicheskoy stantsii Sal'sk Severo-Kavkazskogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (for Komissarov).
5. Khar'kovskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya (for Tupikov).
6. Khar'kovskaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for Karpova).
7. Saratovskaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for Kletsel').
8. Gidrologicheskaya stantsiya Kaluga (for Matskevich).

(Hydrology--Tables, calculations, etc.)

KISELEV, G., mayor; TOPIL'SKIY, V., mayor; GLUSHKIN, I., starshina;
UFIMTSEV, I., kapitan; PROKOP'YEV, G., starshiy leytenant;
DEREVYANKO, N., leytenant

How do you train radiotelegraph operators?; discussion
of the article published in No.1. Voen. vest. no.3:
101-103 Mr'64, (MIRA 17:5)

KISELEV, G.A., inshener; KISIN, I.L., inshener.

Effect of the coating on the durability of parts operating under
impact dynamic stress. Trudy MVTU no.66:60-69 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Protective coatings) (Metals--Finishing)

KISELEV, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Scientific technical conference on increasing the durability of
machines. Vest. mash. 36 no.6:79-80 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Machinery--Construction)

KISELEV, G.A.

25(2)

pp 2,3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1501

→ Moscow, Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche

Voprosy povysheniya dolgovechnosti tyazhelonagruzhennykh detaley mashin; sbornik statey (Problems of Increasing the Durability of Heavily Stressed Machine Parts; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 94 p. (Series: Its: [Trudy] vyp. 78) 3,200 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): E.A. Satelya, Honored Worker in Science and Technology, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book); L.A. Kats, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: E.A. Shekhtman; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zudakin; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, manufacturing personnel, and instructors and students of vtuzes.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles dealing with the following subjects: effect of surface coatings on the dynamic strength of

Card ~~153~~

Problems of Increasing the Durability (Cont.) SOV/1501

parts, surface hardening of parts by coining, effect of metal-working methods on the press-fit connection of parts, cutting of deep, accurate holes, and testing of metals under conditions of high abrasive wear. A brief annotation of each article is given in the Table of Contents. No personalities are mentioned. Bibliographic references are appended to some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
<u>Kiselev, G.A.</u> , Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Effect of Coatings on the Endurance Limit of Parts	5
Effect of surface coatings on the dynamic strength of parts subjected to impact loads is investigated. The test method is described and a method of surface hardening of such parts is proposed.	

Card 2/3

KISELEV, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Some problems in the automation of series production in the
machinery industry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.12:
56-63 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
Baumana.

(Machinery industry)
(Automation)

KISELEV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GULENKOV, V.Yu., inzh.;
LEBEDEV, V.M., inzh.

Investigating the design of miniature oil-hydraulic power
heads. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:172-177 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 41639-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T I-P(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008273

(H)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/032/0388/0393

AUTHOR: Kiselev, G. A.; Vol'f, L. A.; Maos, A. I.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Textile and Light Industry imeni S. M. Kirov (Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Inflammable polyvinyl alcohol fiber based on the reaction of PVA with dimethylol urea and tetramethylol phosphorous chloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 2, 1966, 388-393

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, polyvinyl alcohol, fire resistant material, CHEMICAL BONDING, ESTERIFICATION

ABSTRACT: An inflammable polyvinyl alcohol fiber is produced by an initial crosslinking with $\text{HO-CH}_2\text{-NH-C-NH-CH}_2\text{-OH}$ (I) and subsequent reaction with $(\text{HOCH}_2)_4\text{PCl}$ (II). (I) is prepared by a condensation reaction of urea:formaldehyde in a molar ratio of 1:2.5 in neutral or slightly alkaline solution at 60-70°C. In the esterification reaction between PVA fiber and (I), the fiber is placed in a solution of (I) and kept at 70°C for 30 min. The fiber is then centrifuged (5000 rpm) for 5 min and subsequently heated at 155-160°C for 8-10 min. The extent of centrifugation affects the degree of esterification of the fiber. It was found that the greater the extent of centrifugation, the smaller the degree of esterification. The resulting ester bonds are stable at pH from 6-12 but are unstable in acid solution, breaking down at pH equal to 3. In the

UDC: 547.361.2-126

Card 1/2

L 41639-66

ACC NR: AP6008273

second reaction, the esterified fiber is saturated with an aqueous solution of 10 wt % of (II) and triethanolamine (to sustain a neutral solution) at 70°C for 30 min. The fiber is then washed and dried in air (130°C) for 30 min. Analyses are made for nitrogen, hydroxyl group, and phosphorous content of the fiber. The crosslinked fiber is found to be stable in boiling water and other reagents. Containing at least 2 wt % phosphorous, it is found to be inflammable. On the basis of the analytical data, 80% of the resulting fiber is thought to be doubly bonded to two nitrogen atoms as in the first formula above, while 20% appears to be triply bonded as in the second formula. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 01Dec64/

ORIG REF: 007/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 of

KISELEV, G.G., red.; MORGUNOVA, G.F., vedushchiy red.; GANINA, L.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Repair of centrifugal pumps and steam turbines] Remont
tsentrobeshnykh nasosov i paroturbin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.isd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 122 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. Tsentral'-
noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.

(Centrifugal pumps--Maintenance and repair)

(Steam turbines--Maintenance and repair)

KISELEV, G. I.

"Ventilation of Purification Operations as a Means of Dust Control in the Vysokogornyy Mine." Cand Tech Sci, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst imeni V. V. Vakhrushev, Min Higher Education USSR, Sverdlovsk, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SQ: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at Ussr Higher Educational Institutions (15)

KISELEV, G. I.

KISELEV, G. I. -- "The Carotene Content in the Fodder of Rostov Oblast and the Assimilation of Carotene by Animals." Rostov na Donu State U imeni V. M. Molotov. Rostov na Donu, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle. Q-3
 ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16696
 AUTHOR : Kiselev, O. I.
 INST. :
 TITLE : The Effect of Various Rations upon the Mineral-Vitamin Composition of Blood and Milk in Ruminants.
 ORIG. PUB. : Ukr. biokhim. zh., 1957, 29, No 4, 486-493
 ABSTRACT : The studies were conducted with three groups of cows on a farm in the Novocherkaskiy rayon of Rostovskaya oblast'. The 1st group was the control group, the 2nd was given bran instead of barley waste, the 3rd was supplementary fed with meatbone flour. The quantity of the feed units was identical for the various groups, but the ration of the 2nd group was richer in proteins and P. In the 1st group the blood's alkali reserves were highest in July-August. In the 3rd group the

CARD: 1/3

Chair Biochem Rector State Univ

CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle. Q-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16696

AUTHOR :

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810002-9

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : alkali reserves were high in March, and they decreased at the end of May but increased in August. In the 2nd group they were intermediate. In the 2nd and 3rd groups the Ca content increased in March. In the 2nd group the blood's content of inorganic P amounted to 4.5, in the 3rd group to 5-7 mg percent. The quantity of carotene and of vitamin A in the blood of the three groups were identical, and increased with the animals' being let

CARD: 2/3

CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Cattle. Q-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16696

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

KISELEV, G.I. [Kysel'ov, H.I.]

Variation of calcium, phosphorus, carotene and vitamin A concentration
in cow blood as related to the season and intensity of lactation.
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.5:724-731 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Rostovskogo-na-Donu gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(COWS)
(MINERAL METABOLISM)
(VITAMIN METABOLISM)

KISELEV, G.I., kand.biol.nauk

Use of denatured alcohol for the determination of carotene in
blood serum. Veterinariia 36 no.3:74-75 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(CAROTENE)

SHVERNIK, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SOKOLOV, Anatoliy Valentinovich;
POLUBELOV, Aleksey Sergeyevich; KISELEV, Georgiy Ivanovich;
BERNSHTEYN, Rafail Lazarevich; SLAVUTSKIY, Samuil Oskarovich;
NEVEL'SHTEYN, Yuriy Grigor'yevich; KONDRATENKO, Leonid
Fedorovich; LASKIN, Anatoliy Aronovich; LUR'YE, Zakhar
Solomonovich; MAKAROV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; NOVOZHILOV,
M.G., retsenzent; BILICHENKO, N.Ya., retsenzent; VARSHAVSKIY,
A.M., retsenzent; TARTAKOVSKIY, B.N., retsenzent. Prinimali
uchastiy: ANTONOV, V.A., inzh.; VERBLYUNSKIY, Yu.I., inzh.;
ZEMSKOV, P.F., otv. red.

[Overall mechanization and automatic control in strip mines]
Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya na kar'erakh.
Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 582 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KISELEV, G. I.

Kiselev, G. I. "The abrasive wear of metals under various temperatures," Trudy Sib. fiz,-tekhn. in-ta, Issue 26, 1948, p. 32-39, - Bibliog: 9 items

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

Kiselev, G.I.

1 Abrasive Wear of Metals at Various Temperatures and
Speeds. G. I. Kiselev. (Doklady Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.,
1952, 87, 101-103, 1952). A study of the relationship between
the abrasive wear of metals and their tensile strength at
various temperatures is described. Investigations were made
with plain carbon steels (containing from 0.2 to 1.2% of
carbon), copper, and zinc.—v. o.

62

Siberian Physicotech. Sci.-Res. Inst. Tomsk State U.

S/123/59/000/09/06/036
A002/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 9, p. 24,
32955

AUTHOR: Kiselev, G. I.

TITLE: The Effect of "Bulges" on the Scratching Process of Metals

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po fiz. tverdogo tela, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957,
pp. 49-59

TEXT: no The method of scratching is one of the ways of mechanical metal testing, yielding information on hardness, strength and ductility. Usually a diamond cone (or a hard-alloy cone) with a 90-degree angle is used for testing metals by the scratch method. A line is drawn over the specimen by the cone to which a certain pressure is applied. The effects of roughness and roundness of the scratching cone top on the scratch formation process were investigated. The author regards the appearance of "bulges" (narostov) on the polished and ground cone surfaces during the test as a cause for the considerable differences of the depth and width of individual scratches which are frequently observed on one and the same specimen. These "bulges" distort the transverse shape

Card 1/2

✓B

S/123/59/000/09/06/036
A002/A001

The Effect of "Bulges" on the Scratching Process of Metals

of the scratches and reduce their depth. Differences in the surface finish of hard-alloy cones may lead to different results when testing metals by the scratch method, even in that part of the scratch, where the effect of the "bulge" does not yet appear.

B. A. M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

✓B

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-23467

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 232 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, V. N., Kiselev, G. I., Polosatkin, G. D.

TITLE: Wear Resistance of Carbon Steels at Elevated Temperatures
(Iznosostoykost' ugierodistykh staley pri povyshennykh tempera-
turakh)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy
Oktyabr'skoy sots. revolyutsii. Nr 2. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t,
1957, pp 49-50

ABSTRACT: Wear of steels containing various quantities of C (0.04, 0.23,
0.57, 0.68, and 1.04%) was investigated at temperatures of 20,
100, 200, 300, 400, and 500°C by the method of mutual grinding
and by the method of wear in a stream of abrasive particles. The
hardness of the steel was evaluated from the magnitude of an in-
dentation produced by a cone-shaped penetrator (H_k) as well as
from the results of scratching the specimen with the same pene-
trator (H_{ts}). It is demonstrated that as the concentration of C
in the steel is increased the H_{ts} value increases throughout the

Card 1/2

Wear Resistance of Carbon Steels at Elevated Temperatures (cont.) SOV/137-58-11-23467

entire range of temperatures (20-500°) concurrently with an increase in either the σ_b or the H_k . Depending on the C content, the wear resistance, which is determined by the method of mutual grinding, varies also in accordance with the variations in σ_b . A qualitative relationship between wear resistance and strength characteristics (σ_b , S_k , and A_k) is established: Minimum wear is observed in specimens possessing maximum strength. At elevated temperatures, the strengthening effect of the cementite is greater, in the case of steel 15KhM, than the effect produced by the addition of Cr and Mo.

I. B.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-23453

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 230 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kiselev, G. I., Ilyushchenkov, M. A.

TITLE: Physico-mechanical Properties of Low-carbon Steels (Fiziko-mekhanicheskiye svoystva malouglerodistykh staley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po fiz. tverdogo tela. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 262-272

ABSTRACT: Mechanical properties (σ_k at temperatures ranging from +25 to -70°C, σ_b , δ , ψ , and H_B before and after natural aging), electrical conductivity, and magnetic characteristics of three smeltings of low-carbon steel produced by the method of direct reduction in a special electrical furnace, were studied. The steel contained 0.038-0.10% C, 0.17-0.34% Mn, traces to 0.08% Si, 0.01-0.018% P, and 0.031% S. The tests were carried out on specimens which had not been treated after hot rolling, specimens which had been annealed at various temperatures, and specimens which had been quenched and tempered. It is established that mechanical properties of steels produced by the method of direct reduction of iron from ore with sub-

Card1/2

Physico-mechanical Properties of Low-carbon Steels

SOV/137-58-11-23453

subsequent refining by means of heat treatment approach the properties of commercially pure iron and possess characteristics that are superior to those of Armco iron. With regard to electrical and magnetic properties, as well as the effects of aging, the steels investigated do not differ from standard steels. Bibliography: 16 references.

T. F.

Card 2/2

KISELEV, G. I., SAVRON, Ye. S., CHECHETKIN, A. V., (USSR)

"Metabolism in Hens in Ontogenesis and Heterosis."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

34187

S/139/61/000/006/005/023
E194/E484

18.8200

AUTHORS: Polosatkin, G.D., Kiselev, G.I.

TITLE: The relationship at high temperatures between abrasive wear and the hardness as measured by scratching

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.
no.6, 1961, 35-37

TEXT: If abrasive wear can be considered as simultaneous scratching by numerous hard particles there should be at least a qualitative relationship between resistance to wear and hardness as measured by scratching. This relationship was accordingly studied for carbon steels in the temperature range 20 to 500°C. The method of mutual polishing developed by V.D.Kuznetsov (Ref.1: DAN, v.84, no.5, 1952; DAN, v.84, no.6, 1952; DAN, v.85, no.1, 1952; DAN, v.85, no.4, 1952; DAN, v.87, no.5, 1952; DAN, v.89, no.2, 1953; DAN, v.90, no.4, 1953) which was used gives relative and not absolute values of wear and accordingly in this work the various grades of steel were compared with a reference sample of high speed cutting steel grade ЭФ9 (ER9). The samples consisted of discs 30 mm diameter with a loading of 4 kg. One
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The relationship at high ...

disc was rotated relative to the other at a speed of 38 rpm around a radius of 10 mm for a time of 63 min. During the test abrasive grade 3H 30-36 (EN 30-36) was fed through an aperture in the upper sample. Before testing the samples were annealed in an oxygen free atmosphere. The rubbing part of the equipment was contained in an electric furnace. The resistance to scratching was determined by a method previously described by G.I. Kiselev (Ref. 3: ZhTF, v.23, no.12, 1953). The rate of scratching was 4 mm/min and the load on the cone was 5.5 kg. Scratching commenced 30 sec after application of load. As the properties of the reference sample changed with temperature the changes of wear resistance of a given steel with temperature cannot be directly determined from the test results. However, if the relative wear of different steels is compared at a given temperature a characteristic is obtained of the change in absolute wear resistance of these steels at the given temperature. Wear resistance curves at different temperatures are plotted as function of carbon content in the range 0.1 to 1.0% and it is found that at all temperatures the wear resistance is greatest with a carbon

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KISELEV, G.I.

Changes in the phosphates and calcium of the blood and tissues
following the administration of vitamin D₂. Farm.i toks. 24 no.6:
738-741 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra biokhimi Khar'kovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (CALCIUM METABOLISM) (ERGOCALCIFEROL)

KISELEV, G.I. [Kysel'ov, H.I.]; KISELEVA, L.G. [Kysel'cva, L.H.]

Content of phosphorus compounds in the white pectoral and red
femoral muscles of fowl. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.2:279-282
'65. (MIHA 18:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.

KISELEV, G. N.

New data on the Akkermanovska deposit of naturally alloyed iron ores. Kora vyvetr. no.5:245-256 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akkermanovskiy rudnik Orsko-Khalilovskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata.

(Orenburg Province—Iron ores)

NABOKIN, N.I., inzh.; KISELEV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Chemical method of rod fastening. Shakht. stroi. 7 no.3:19-20
Mr'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut (for Nabokin). 2. Leningrad-
skiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Kiselev).

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The cold vulcanization method for the attachment of rubber soles: G. Kleyer. *Anschmans-Obermeyer* Pat. 13, 464-0 (1934). The rubber shoe sole is cemented to the shoe by means of a soln. of rubber in naphtha. Vulcanization is with a soln. of S_2Cl_2 . The seams are covered with NaOH to neutralize any free acid that may be produced by the reaction of S_2Cl_2 with water, particularly with excess S_2Cl_2 . CCl_4 is the best solvent for S_2Cl_2 because of its high swelling effect on rubber. The soles are pressed to the roughened leather inner sole in hydraulic press with a pressure of 3.5 atm. over 40, cm. A. A. R.

ASS-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>30</p> <p>Rubber cement. G. P. Kiselev. Russ. 41, (M), August 31, 1935. To the usual rubber cement made of smoked sheet rubber are added thiorubber and Zn butyranthate as accelerators during milling.</p>																																																			
<p>ALU. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

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Attaching leather soles with rubber cement. O. Kiselev. *Russkaya Obuvnaya Prom.* 16, 28-9 (1935). Cementing of leather soles to leather as well as to fabric uppers was investigated. "Ago" cement contains in %: 22.5 nitrocellulose, 22.5 EtOH, 31.1 C₁₁H₂₄, 9.5 AcOEt, 1.1 camphor, 0.09 ketone oil and 0.09 castor oil. The uppers were treated with a soln. of 75% Me₂CO, 5% MeCO₂C₁₁H₂₃ and 20% EtOH. (2) The cold vulcanization method consists in the introduction of an intermediate layer of 1 kg. of gasoline (0.74 g.) and 15 g. of a concentrate composed of: S₂Cl₂, 90%, P₂S₅, 5% and C₁₁H₂₄, 5%. Various mech. tests indicate that the cold vulcanization method is superior to Ago cement. Details of expts. are tabulated. A. A. Bochtlinik

CA 30

Xanthates as accelerators in the vulcanization of rubber cements. (1. P. Kiselev. Kishovenns-Obarovys Prom. (U. S. S. R.) 16:689-89(1965). -Butyl xanthate was the most efficient accelerator. It is rather unstable and must be kept in tightly closed jars at a const. temp., not exceeding 15°, and for not more than one month. Even when kept under such conditions butyl xanthate is apt to decompose, and solub. studies must be made pertaining to the best conditions of its preservation. L. Jacovlett

ASAC 5.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Thickol. G. P. Kiselev. Koshovenn-Oshnaya Prom.
U. S. S. R. 14-778-89(1935). The use of thickol in the
prepn. of leather cement is described. A. A. B.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION